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VOL. 7.

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Sept. 9, 1857—17.

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GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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[Aug. 17, 1857—16.]

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[April 9, 1856—17.]

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. SUDDUTH offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to invite the ministers of the gospel resident in Frankfort to open the Senate each morning with prayer.

The usual messages having been interchanged between the Senate and House of Representatives, that the two Houses were organized, Messrs. WALTON, ANDREWS and MALLORY were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the House of Representatives' committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication he may wish to make. The committee having performed the duty, reported that the Governor informed them that he would send a message in writing immediately.

Mr. READ offered a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ *pays* for the Senate, to distribute documents, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution allowing G. W. Lewis and Ben J. Monroe seats within the bar of the Senate as Reporters for the "Commonwealth" and "Yeoman," which was adopted.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The message of the Governor was delivered by Hon. M. Brown, Secretary of State, and was read to the Senate.

Mr. GILLIS offered a resolution ordering two hundred copies of the message to be printed for each member of the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN moved to strike out two hundred and insert one hundred.

Mr. WALTON moved that three hundred copies be inserted.

Mr. MARTIN demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote being taken were yeas 19 nays 19, lost by the vote.

Mr. MARTIN's motion was then negatived, and Mr. GILLIS' resolution adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. SUDDUTH—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bath county; referred to select committee.

Mr. FISK—a bill to incorporate Naomi Lodge, I. O. O. F.; select committee.

Mr. TAYLOR—a bill to amend the act establishing quarterly courts; select committee.

Mr. FISK—a bill to charter German Gymnasium Association of Covington; select committee.

Mr. FISK—a bill to amend the charter of Covington; select committee.

Mr. ANDREWS—a bill in relation to the salaries of public officers; select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill for benefit of the sheriffs of Graves, Hickman and Fulton; select committee.

Mr. WRIGHT—a bill for benefit of J. D. Maninen; select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill to amend charter of Paducah; select committee.

Same—a bill to amend act creating equity and criminal court of 1st district; select committee.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill exempting the Sheriff from payment of tolls on turnpikes; select committee.

Mr. SMITH—a bill to change the time of Court of Claims in Henry county; select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to amend the charter of Louisville and Portland Canal Company; select committee.

Mr. READ—a bill to charter the Paroquet Springs Company; select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to amend the law regulating voluntary assignments; Judiciary committee.

Mr. GRUNDY—a bill regulating the time of Justice courts in Washington county; select committee.

Mr. RUST—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Greenup county; select committee.

Mr. SUDDUTH—a bill to amend the law in relation to gambling with free negroes and slaves; Judiciary committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill to change a road in McCracken county; select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to change the law in relation to attachments; Judiciary committee.

Mr. WALKER—a bill to repeal the act establishing the Normal School at Lexington; select committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HARRISON.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Senator BLEDSOE, announcing that the Senate had completed its organization, and was ready to proceed with Legislative business.

ABSENSES APPEARED.

Messrs. DUNCAN from the city of Louisville, and CHEAULT from the county of Madison, appeared, were duly qualified and took their seats.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Mr. BARBEE, a committee composed of Messrs. BARBEE and LINDESEY were appointed to inform the Senate that this House was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, a committee was appointed, to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was fully organized, prepared for the transaction of business, and ready to receive any communication, by way of message, we wished to make.

This committee, composed of Messrs. RICHARDSON, KELSEY, MACHEN, GOODLUE, and JESSEE retired, and after a few minutes absence reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the Governor would communicate with the General Assembly, by message, forthwith.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message, in writing, from the Governor was presented by Hon. MASON BROWN, Secretary of State, which was read by the Clerk.

(See Governor's Message.)

Mr. A. H. TALBOT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Public Printer forthwith print 4000 copies of the Governor's Message for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. HUSTON proposed to amend by striking out "4000 copies" and insert "100 copies for each member," which amendment Mr. TALBOT accepted.

Mr. GRAY proposed to amend the resolution by striking out "100" and inserting "200," which amendment the House rejected.

The question recurring upon the original resolution as amended by consent, it was adopted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HUSTON presented the petition of the President, Directors & Co. of the Winchester and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Co.; received and referred to Messrs. Huston, Johnson and Daniel.

Mr. BURNS presented the petition of Daniel Raney, of Johnson county, praying to be allowed to keep a restaurant in Johnson county; received and referred to Messrs. Burns, Roberts and Hensley.

Also, the petition of John M. Burnett, of Floyd county, to be allowed to keep a restaurant in Floyd county; received and referred to Messrs. Whit, Patton and Bruce.

And then the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company is said to have declined an offer of from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 for the lands granted by Congress to that work.

Riot of Erie Railroad Men—Six Hundred Men under Arms.

[From the New York Times of Dec. 5.]

A large number of laborers are employed by the Erie Railroad Company, at their freight terminus, on the Hudson, at Piermont, to unload barges and handle the freight which is received at that point. About 200 men are employed there the year round, except the coldest part of winter when the ice obstructs navigation, and prevents the passage of their freight boats up the North River. Following the lead of other large establishments, the Superintendent last week announced to the laborers that their wages, after the 1st of December, would be reduced from \$1 to 75 cents per day. This announcement was the signal for a general murmur of discontent throughout the ranks of the laborers, and who after consultation together, notified the Superintendent that they would not work at the reduced rate, alleging that the increased expense of living and presence of a cold winter made it impossible for them to feed and clothe themselves and their families upon six shillings per day.

After parleying with the men for a time, they were finally all discharged, and notified that others would be hired in the city to take their places. But determined not to be ousted in this manner, the discharged resolved that they would resist unto death the employment of any gang at the reduced rates. Needless of their threats, however, the Superintendent came to the city and hired two hundred laborers, who were got together and sent up to Piermont on Thursday. They found upon their arrival the whole place up in arms and ready to give them a warm reception. They attempted to land, but were warned off, being placed alongside the dock by the steamboat there was no alternative but to land and vindicate their claim to hold the place against the rebels.

Cabs, stones and missiles of all kinds were now put in requisition, and the invading and repelling forces were joined in a fierce contest. The newcomers were seized and pitched into the dock; they were then pummeled with shillelaghs and fists until they were obliged to beat a retreat. They entrenched themselves on board the boat, put their wounded under the care of the surgeon, the cook, and waited for the steamer to carry them back to the city.

When they arrived here, and reported the state of affairs at Piermont, the Agent of the Company immediately applied to the Superintendent of Police for advice and assistance. He represented that the Sheriff, with a posse was on the ground at Piermont, but without further assistance was wholly powerless to manage the strikers.

The Superintendent informed him that as the district was outside of his jurisdiction he could not render the direct aid of his force, but he could offer them the privilege of volunteering to the number of 25 men. They were apportioned in the following manner:

The Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts might each furnish five men. The number was very soon made up from the most resolute and daring in the respective precincts, and each armed with his club, a Colt's revolver, and in full police uniform reported himself for duty. They chose a leader from their own number. All things were now ready, about 4 o'clock, last evening, the two hundred laborers, escorted by the policemen, went on board the Erie Railroad boat, and departed for the scene of disturbance.

It was announced that the insurgents had armed themselves with muskets, and had planted a cannon upon the dock, threatening if the new recruits attempted to land, they would sink the steamer. Thus matters stood at the departure of the boat. The Superintendent of the railroad accompanied his men, and expressed the determination to put down the revolt, and set his new men to work. A serious collision is expected.

LATEST.

TWELVE O'CLOCK MINUTE.—The President of the Erie Railway Company received despatches up to a late hour from Piermont. The steamer containing the workmen and police force, arrived opposite the landing at Piermont shortly after dark. They found about six hundred men under arms, and the place converted into a fortress. A brass six pounder was planted upon the landing, ready to be used against the steamboat and her party, which were warned not to approach. The leaders declared their willingness to go to work, but were determined to resist to the death the landing of any person to supersede them.

The steamer was accordingly removed to a safe distance from the town and anchored to await the events of the morning. The policemen occupying the cabin of the boat, are well provided with the comforts of life and intend to take it easy. Their action in the morning will depend upon the orders received from head quarters. It is claimed that under the law organizing the Metropolitan Police force, their field of operations is only bounded by the State, and that they can be moved to any point to assist in protecting the peace, or putting down insurrection.

THE DOCTRINE AT WASHINGTON.

The Washington Union, in defending the action of the First Cavalry, has recently been on trial at a general court martial held at Ft. Leavenworth. Although the rendition of the court has not yet been officially promulgated, yet we learn from a reliable source that he has been suspended from rank and pay for the period of four months, and to be reprimanded by the General in Chief.

We also understand that the Commanding General (Gen. Scott) has confirmed the sentence of the court, but has remitted the penalty. The charge on which Colonel Sumner was tried were preferred by Major George Deas, Assistant Adjutant General. In this connection we will state there is a rumor that in the trial of this case a difficulty arose, the precise nature of which we are not advised, between Col. Sumner and General Harney, the former objecting to the latter sitting as president of the court, and it is hinted that Col. Sumner will in consequence be moved to any point to assist in protecting the peace, or putting down insurrection.

We understand that the Public Printer has given evidence of talent and industry seldom equalled in so young a man, and rose so rapidly into notice as clearly to indicate his future success in his profession. Six years ago in December, 1851, Mr. Muir and his partner removed to Louisville, since when we can safely assert that no man in the city has made more rapid strides towards eminence in his profession than Mr. Muir. He is, without distinction of party, justly esteemed one of the best lawyers of his age in the West, and has attracted as much of the confidence and respect of the profession to which he belongs as any man of our acquaintance, and his opinions as a lawyer are held by all the members of the bar in the very highest esteem.

Mr. Muir is remarkable for the clearness of his views and the promptitude with which he comes to his conclusion on all legal questions; the soundness and impartiality of his mind are qualities that evidently fit him for the office to which he aspires, but more than all the strict morality and integrity of his whole life must strongly recommend him to the support and confidence of all who esteem these qualities in the judge or in the law.

In August last Mr. Muir was elected to represent the Second and Eighth Wards of this city in the present General Assembly of the State, and is now at his post in the discharge of the duties of that office.

THE PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.—We understand the members of the new Congress will probably draw nine months, pay on the meeting of the first session, next week. The members of the House are salaried at \$3,000 per annum. The term of the present Congress dates from the 4th of March last, and the construction put upon the law is, that three fourths of the term will be payable, if demanded, on the commencement of actual service, the first Monday in December. If so, the Treasury will be drawn upon at once for \$300,000 or \$600,000 for this object.—*N. Y. Times of Friday.*

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From the St. Louis News.

The Political Revolution.

The Missouri Compromise, the sacred work of former patriots, was repealed, in the name of Democracy. It was repealed in order to let the citizens of the proposed new Territory of Kansas choose their own State institutions, which it was conceded the Missouri Compromise did not permit, on one subject at least. The nation was needlessly convulsed, but the Democracy was right—the Missouri Compromise was repealed.

Now, what is the result? Are the citizens of Kansas permitted to choose their own government? Notoriously, not. A State Constitution is about to be forced on them, without their having the privilege of voting for or against it! And the President of the United States and his Cabinet—the heads of the great Democratic party—approve and sustain the outrage.

Thus does Democracy commit suicide in the face of the nation. It beties its professions—it belies its principles—and stands a confessed tyrant, before the eyes of the world. The great man of the American Democracy, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, the only man who could be found with the courage and ability to vindicate and accomplish the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, now openly assails this grand fraud upon the principles of his Nebraska bill. This renders Douglas hostile to the National Administration. He has been fondly styled the "Little Giant," by his party, in times past. He is the giant of his party, and he can crush the Administration.

But Douglas will not be alone in his position. Every statesman of ambition hopes, in the North, will go with him. And the schism between the Northern and Southern Democracy will be complete. This winter will not pass away without seeing the so-called "National Democracy" rent in twain, and divided into factions with irreconcileable feuds between them.

A new government must spring up in this country. The Democracy, of old time, has lost its power and place forever. Thus the year 1857 will close with the most remarkable political revolution that has been seen since the beginning of the government.

A new government must be formed with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to the people by the people abolished them to cultivate patriotism, as expansive as the Confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the business to be transacted will be to promote the interest and happiness of the entire people; that the constitution be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of the common country.

Applause. The members were sworn, advancing by delegations for that purpose.

The House adjourned without transacting other business.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Weather charming. Dense crowds in the galleries and other parts of the Capitol. Greetings between members and friends pleasant.

Senate.—Fifty Senators were present. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from the Vice President stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the session.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted, that the oath prescribed by the constitution be administered to the new Senators by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, new members, took their seats.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President pro tem. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., was chosen and returned thanks, and the usual resolutions were adopted to inform the House and the President of the United States of the organization.

IT IS NATURE

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—variably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

Governor's Message.

On yesterday Governor Morehead's message was read to both branches of the Legislature, and gave general satisfaction to all who heard or have read it. We have not yet had time to notice it as such a document deserves, but will in a short time review it at greater length than we have as yet been able to do. As a State Paper it merits the attention and applause of all the citizens of the Commonwealth. Our business and financial matters clear, and concise; in the relation of facts brief but explicit; sound in doctrine and forcible in its enunciation; and abounding in suggestions on various subjects of the utmost importance to the Commonwealth—it has not been surpassed and has seldom been equaled in point of statesmanlike ability by similar documents from any of his predecessors in office. We only hope that the Legislature may be imbued with the conservatism of his ideas, and that they will act upon his valuable advice.

Usury Laws.

In a recent number of our paper, "A Taxpayer," has brought to our notice the subject of *continental interest*, as one on which the Legislature should be urged to take immediate action. We beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject. If we understand him, he means that, although a legal rate of interest, say 6 per cent., is established to govern the action of executors, guardians, &c., and all contracts in which no interest or legal interest (meaning 6 per cent.) is specified, yet, if parties contract for a higher rate of interest, the law should enforce the performance of the contract. That is, the law should force a man to pay the interest he has expressly bargained to pay. Certain it is, that money will go to the places where the highest interest is enforced by law, just as other articles will seek the market where the highest prices are paid for them. Because money is not only a medium facilitating the exchange of commodities, but a thing of intrinsic value, and, therefore, an article of commerce, the price of which is affected by the fluctuation of demand and supply, like that of other articles which are bought and sold. When it is abundant its exchangeable value falls, when it is scarce its exchangeable value rises. A horse that a few months ago would bring \$200 will not now bring \$150, and so of other articles; and it is just as true to say money has risen, as that horses have fallen. Money is scarce, and, therefore, its exchangeable or commercial value has risen. Many persons in Spain whose income was derived from a fixed rate of interest on money were ruined by the discovery of Columbus. So great was the influx of gold and silver into Spain that it took four dollars to buy what one would buy before. If, then, the exchangeable value of money is fixed, while the exchangeable value of other articles is continually fluctuating, great mischief is done.

Is there not as much reason, then, to fix by law the price of other articles of commerce as that of gold and silver? What would the farmer say to fixing by law the prices of his horses, cattle, grain, &c., or the merchant of his goods sold on time? They would say that it would be unjust. Their charges would be true. And so it is of the man who has gold and silver to sell on time. His price is fixed by law, and, therefore, he carries it out of the Commonwealth to a better market—not better than exists at home—but better than the law allows him to profit by. It forbids him to sell at the market value. And this must ever be the course of trade when a higher rate of continental interest is allowed in conterminous States and enforced by law. Gold and silver in bars before they are coined are not money, yet they have an exchangeable, because they have an intrinsic value, and they have been selected by civilized nations as a medium of exchanges, and certain weights of them have been stamped and named, not because their exchangeable value is invariable and fixed, but because these metals possess other qualities adapted to perform the function of facilitating exchanges. They are not subjective, rust, do not quickly wear away, are of known specific gravities, and are not bulky. They are more easily transported than most other commodities which are exchanged. Hence their intermediation is very convenient. But despotic power has often most unjustly abused it by fixing a value on them by law.

Tricks have been played upon currency as well as upon travelers—tricks of a very scurvy character. Fixation of value and legal alteration have disturbed the natural relations of supply and demand and have produced most unjust and ruinous consequences. Edward the IV of England coined 270 pennies out of one pound of silver and fixed their value, defrauding the creditors of the crown of about one tenth of their property, and all other creditors were equally defrauded by being compelled to receive payment in money of a less *fixed* value than that which they had lent. It produced a general rise in the price of all commodities, and the poor were generally distressed by the enhancement of prices of the necessities of life. This royal knave afterwards made 300 pennies out of one pound weight of silver. 210 pennies, or 20 shillings, then weighed one pound troy. Hence, in the arithmetics, we have a recorded lie, that 20 shillings make a pound—that fixed pound now weighs less than four ounces.

In the time of Charlemagne in France, the French pound, (livre), weighed 12 ounces, or a real pound troy. Philip the I and Philip of Valois, diminished the weight of the livre and livre. Successive sovereign legislators, keeping the value (nominal of course) fixed, went on reducing the weight of the coins 'till the French livre is not worth *eleven pence sterling*.

In the United States the weight of the coins and the quantity of alloy is regulated by law. Suppose their weight was diminished or the quantity of alloy increased so as to diminish their intrinsic value, every commodity bought with them would rise, sold for present or future payment, except accumulated capital in the form of money sold on time. That could not follow the natural

law of supply and demand, because its price is limited by law here in Kentucky, and it could only be bought and sold at a higher price than that paid by law by some evasion of law.

But that is hazardous to the seller, and, therefore, he must be paid for the hazard, and this makes the price of money dearer to the buyer, (borrower). The limitations of the price of money then, instead of benefiting the buyer or borrower, injures him by forcing him to give a higher price than the existing commercial value. Those sellers, then, who will not incur the risk of evasion, and those who will not evade for conscience sake, carry their money out of the Commonwealth to sell it on time (i.e. lend it.)

We need not say a word of the great loss to the Commonwealth from the exportation of so much capital, and of the still greater loss from the want of that increase of wealth which would be produced by its application at home. They are too obvious to need remark, and we will only add, that fixing a price or value on any man's property, except when it is taken for public use, does not seem to be in accordance with the genius of our republican institutions; still less does it harmonize with the basic idea of sound political economy that individuals can manage their own concerns to greater advantage than legislators do it for them.

"Speaker's" suggestion is a good one, and should be acted on by the Legislature, even should they limit the rate of conventional interest to that of the neighboring States, putting Kentucky on a par with them.

JNO. Q. A KING.—The election of this gentleman to the Speakership of the Senate gives universal satisfaction to the American members.—The Democrats had cherished an ill founded hope that some of the American Senators might be kept away by sickness or business, but fortunately those hopes have been bitterly disappointed, and the pleasing vision of official position and honor has vanished from the longing gaze of several Democratic aspirants. The selections on the part of the Americans have been uniformly judicious, but in no case more so than in that of Mr. King. There are a number of staunch Americans in the Senate who were in every way qualified to fill the position with honor to themselves and satisfaction to the Senate, but all have cheerfully acquiesced in the election of Mr. King.—The legislative experience of this gentleman, his blandness of manner and a certain natural dignity of deportment, render him peculiarly fitted for the responsible position of presiding officer over so august a body as the Kentucky Senate. We clip the following merited compliment to Mr. King from the Louisville Journal:

In the Senate, the Americans elected all the offices. We congratulate the members of the Senate on the election of Jno. Q. A. King, as their President. He is peculiarly well fitted for the position. He has had sufficient experience to become quite familiar with the routine of parliamentary proceedings, and presides with dignity and gracefulness. To a winning and agreeable manner he adds the promptness and energy and decision of character so necessary in the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly.

Among the most promising young members of the House of Representatives, our friend JAMES S. JACKSON, of Christian, takes the front rank. There was perhaps a deeper interest felt in this city in his race than in that of any other candidate, and a most gallant race it was. His success over every means which could be brought to bear against him, was hailed with acclamations at the Capital by his numerous personal friends, and no one of all the members will be more cordially and heartily welcomed by our citizens. His genial social qualities endear him to many persons, while his talents will render him a prominent member of the body in which he serves. After the declination of the American nomination by Gen. Hinston, Captain Jackson received the cordial and unanimous support of his party. This was no more than due to him on account of his gallant struggle and unflinching devotion to American principles. We only wish that it had been in the power of his fellow Americans to place him in the position which his talents and popularity so justly merit.

Some of the Democratic papers in the West have had the boldness to denounce Mayor Wood, the late Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, but at the same time declare that his defeat was not the defeat of the Democratic party in the great metropolis. It was the regular Democratic nominee, and the Washington Union did everything in its power by threats, and boasts, and denunciations to procure his election. Here is the emphatic and most unfortunate admission of the Administration organ:

Mayor Wood was renominated and became the Democratic standard-bearer for the campaign. Through him the battle with the enemies of the Democracy was to be fought. Everything looked well and promising for the repeal of the obnoxious statutes, as well as his re-election, when, lo! a few Democrats, Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, combine in bringing forward a candidate selected because his name gave satisfaction to both, and gave hope of his election over the Democratic candidate. He is a good enough Know-Nothing to satisfy that party, and is quite acceptable to the Black Republicans and the disaffected Democracy. He pleases all those who hate Democratic principles. His election will be a verdict condemning the Democracy.

We must accept, then, the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, as a "condemnation of the Democracy." As such, it is a significant event in the beginning of Mr. BUCHANAN's downfall, and that of his administration and his party.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal speaks of Capt. James S. Jackson, J. M. S. McCorkle, and other gentlemen whom the American members of the House of Representatives supported for the several offices, as "defeated aspirants" for office. It is due to say that they were not "candidates," as that term is understood here, but were nominated and supported by the American members without any solicitation on their part. Their party voted for them, but they were hardly aspirants for offices to which circumstances rendered it impossible for them to be elected. The acknowledgement of esteem and confidence showed to these gentlemen by the American members of the House was richly deserved, and, we have no doubt, will be fully appreciated by them.

HENRY B. Hirst, of Philadelphia, has written a piece of poetry on Mr. Buchanan, in which he invokes him, in settling the Kansas and other difficulties, to "Arm! Go forth naked to the fight!"

We hope that, in the name of decency, Old Buck will not heed the advice of his admirer.

**ALPHABETICAL ROLL
OF THE
Members of the General Assembly
OF KENTUCKY.**

DECEMBER SESSION, 1857.

SENATORS.

Andrews, Landaff W.—Fleming, Nicholas, and Rowan.
Bledsoe, Joseph S.—Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne and Russell.
Bruner, John B.—Breckinridge, Grayson, and Hancock.
Buckner, James F.—Christian and Todd.
Burton, Jessie W.—Boyle, Casey, and Adair.
Cosby, A. D.—McLean, Davies, and Henderson.
Darnaby, William S.—Scott and Fayette.
Edwards, George T.—Logan, Simpson, and Butler.

Fish, John F.—Campbell and Kenton.
Gardiner, Theophilus T.—Clay, Harlan, Owsley, Lecher, Perry, and Breathitt.
Gillis, William C.—Whitley, Laurel, Knott, and Rockcastle.
Grover, Asa P.—Owen, Grant, and Pendleton.
Grundy, Thomas S.—Washington and Marion.
Hendry, Samuel—Hardin and Meade.
Headley, James D.—Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden.
Howard, Samuel—Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone.
Irving, David—Madison and Garrard.
Klug, John Q. A.—McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon.
Mallory, Gibson—Jefferson, and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville.
Martin, John P.—Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike.
Matthewson, Daniel—Caloway, Trigg, and Marshall.
McBryer, William H.—Anderson and Mere.
McFee, James—Montgomery, Clarke, Estill, and Powell.
Porter, Thomas P.—Woodford, Jessamine, and Franklin.
Read, William B.—Larue, Nelson, and Bullitt.
Riley, Charles—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th wards of Louisville.
Rust, H. M.—Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence.
Silvertooth, Geo. W.—Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton.
Smith, John P.—Henry, Trimble, and Oldham.
Suddeth, James B.—Bath and Bourbon.
Taylor, Harrison—Mason and Lewis.
Wait, Cyrenius—Pulaski and Lincoln.
Walker, L. D.—Ohio and Muhlenburg.
Walton, C. J.—Hart, Green, and Taylor.
Whitaker, Walter C.—Shelby and Spencer.
Williams, John—Harrison and Bracken.
Wilson, William M.—Barren and Monroe.
Wright, George—Warren, Allen, and Edmonson.

The real difficulty consists in the injury the peach tree suffers by the loss of the top root in all cases when the trees have been nursery cultivated and transported to the orchard; for this injury there is no remedy. To have a healthy peach orchard the seeds should be planted where the trees are intended to remain. An eligible site having been selected for the intended plantation, the ground should be broken up in the fall or winter and the seeds should be planted in hills twenty feet apart, each way. The rows should be straight and the places of the hills marked with the same care that would be bestowed on the planting of an equal number of trees. When the land is properly prepared, four seeds should be planted in the places marked for the trees to stand. A crop of potatoes or corn may be cultivated with the young trees the succeeding summer, leaving sufficient space around them, so that they may not be injured by the shade of the growing crop. By September the young peach trees will be of sufficient size for budding, and they should be budded or grafted with such fruit as is desired, and treated in the same manner as if budded in the nursery row. In budding the buds should be placed upon the side of the tree, facing towards the center of the hill. If four plants succeed the orchard will appear to consist of trees without boughs: the branches starting at the surface, each plant forming one branch. The loss of one of these branches will be restored at once by the vigor of the root which will throw up in one season a new tree, which may be grafted from one of the branches of the old head, which is always at hand and the orchard is thus kept up for an indefinite period, until a suitable soil the top root of the peach tree will strike deep, and the complaint that peach orchards are winter killed will be unheeded.

The peach tree undisturbed where the seeds were planted will have all the organs provided by nature, and will reach the maximum age of the species. Transplanted peach trees are vitalized by the removal and are of necessity short lived.

L.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.—
Reports of Counties Wanted.

Interestings Reports from many counties in Kentucky have been received, descriptive of the soil, minerals, water and steam power, crops, stock, timber, and mechanical products, &c., &c. These will be embodied in the volume of the State Agricultural Society, which is almost ready for the press. It is to be regretted that from many counties there has been no response to the request for these Reports, and it will afford me pleasure to give any assistance in supplying those which are wanting.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,
Cor. Secy. Ky. A. S.

Agricultural Rooms over Executive Office.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8th, 1857.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857.

The Court of Appeals met. Present, WHEAT, Chief Justice, and STITES and DUVALL, Judges:

ONERS.

Com'th v Northcutt, et al, Marion;
Same v Prewett, et al, Marion;

Same v Jack, et al, Marion;

Same v Evansburg, et al, Marion;

Same v Braggs, et al, Marion;

Same v Edmunds, Gravies;

Same v Treadaway, Clay;

Same v Harris, (2 cases,) Pulaski;

Same v Mitcher, Boyle;

Same v Crump, et al, Edmonson;

Martson v Com'th, Campbell;

Kitty (of color) v Same, Bracken;

Jones v Same, Barren;

Howe v Macklin, Franklin;

Williams v Monroe, Lou. Chy.;

Vans v Kinkead & Barr, Lou. Chy.;

Dodd v Central Bank, Garrard;

Pindell v Grooms, Fayette—were argued.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8th, 1857.

Judge SIMSON appeared to day and took his seat.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Com'th v Northcutt, et al, Marion;

Same v Prewett, et al, Marion;

Same v Jack, et al, Marion;

Same v Evansburg, et al, Marion;

Same v Harris, (2 cases,) Pulaski;

Same v Talbot, Boyle;

Same v Whetzer, Boyle;

Same v Crump, Edmonson;

Worthington, Samuel—Mason.

The nine foregoing cases dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Marston v Com'th, Campbell; affirmed.

Rice v Same, Kenton; affirmed.

Cockeader v Same, Breckin; affirmed.

Barnett v Same, Livingston; affirmed.

Dodd v Central Bank, Garrard; reversed.

Com'th v White, Marion; affirmed.

Com'th v Treadaway, Clay; reversed.

Madison Ind. R. R. Co. v Briscoe, Lou. Chy.; appealed dismissed.

Walter's Ex'r. v Tull, Jefferson; appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.

Caulfield v Bullock, Fayette;

Girarde v Goodwin, Fayette;

Bueker v Sayre, Fayette;

Northern Bank v Farmers' Bank Fayette—were argued.

NOTICE.

On the 1st inst., in Shively county, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. T. Sturtz, Hon. Z. WHEAT to Miss ANNA M. LOGAN, daughter of Dr. Ben Logan,

MARRIED.

Apply at the store of Mr. Barstow, opposite the Capitol for

Dec. 9, 1857—d3r. THOS. J. CHESTNUT.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, affected with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATITIS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, & PHYLLOS, Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the general distress upon the unfortunate victims of these diseases by Quacks, &c., &c., have requested their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE, FREE OF CHARGE.

It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest respect of skill of the medical and with full confidence the improved medical treatments.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured

that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much deplorable cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of two STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report and treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 28th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Sept. 9, 1857—w&t—w&t.

500 Agents Wanted!

A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.

THIRD DIVISION.

\$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building

LOTS in the Gold region of Culpepper county, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,000 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten Dollars down, or Fifteen Dollars, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building of his own, lots are sold so cheap to insure settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the additional price now added. Upwards of 130,000 lots are now ready for sale, and the "C. & L. Co." (The Randolph Pioneer Association) is now forming, which will soon commence a settlement. ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of the State, will be offered for sale at prices ranging from \$1 up to \$30 per acre. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted; and 500 agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c.,

Apply to E. BAUDER,
Port Royal, Caroline co., Va.
Sept 14—1d.

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

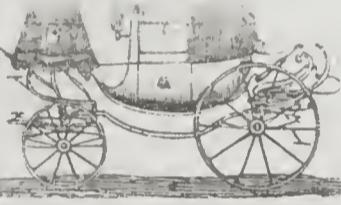
Tell us where you would respectfully call attention to the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness our operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel, By suite of
the Counter of Blast, Screen, and Suction, (effectually
cleans wheat, rye, oats, &c., without bursting the boll,) chaff, chaff, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat-clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both
Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan 12—1f.

W. B. SMITH,

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN,
KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of best material. We have purchased the sole right of Everett's Patent Coupling, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

No. 1. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1857—1f.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.



Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that the mode prescribed by law that the amount of stock required by the act incorporating the DEPOSIT BANK OF COVINGTON has been paid in according to law. Bank is therefore authorized to commence business as Banking Institution according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

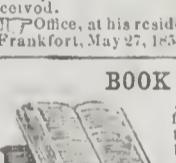
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of

L. S. the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 15th day of October, A. D., 1857, and in the year of our Lord, 1857.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD, Secretary of State.

Frankfort, May 27, 1857.

BOOK BINDING.



A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased a bookbindery, and will give him to November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectively solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

He will furnish with RECORD BOOKS suited to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

At Bludrey at the old stand, over Hartan's Law Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847—73—Af.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MASON, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that of a classical education, with the addition of a well extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Military Geology; also English Literature, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and the Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges \$10 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Attirements and drawings will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Frankfort County, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY.

August 13, 1857.—Af.

President of the Board.

* * * Yo-yarn, Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendant.

LOCUST HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resumption of the exercises of this Institution before Monday, October 26th.

On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence, and continue without intermission till the first of November.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to teach the first session of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear.

TERMS.

For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks, \$100.

For music, per session of forty lessons, \$100.

For use of piano, per session of forty weeks, \$5.00.

B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

Sept. 21—3n.

WINEs.

The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE BOTTLE or Draft.—We have in store a full assortment of fine BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN;

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 years old; 50 barrels 2 years old; in store and for sale by

GRAY & TODD.

July 1, 1857.

**NON-RESIDENTS LANDS,
FOR FORFEITURE.**

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky, on the 1st day of February, 1858, if the taxes, or part thereof, due thereon is not paid on or before the date aforesaid, viz:

No. 490—Benton Swearingen, (part of 656 acres,) 243 acres, Green county, East Fork of Little Barren; taxes, for 1854-5-6; amount, \$2.05.

No. 500—Wm. Robertson, 233 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$4.73.

No. 500—Wm. Robertson, 233 acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$4.73.

No. 500—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 500—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

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